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## Ursinus College Bulletin Vol. 15, No. 19, July 1, 1899

John Edward Stone  
*Ursinus College*

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# URSINUS COLLEGE BULLETIN

Volume XV.

JULY 1, 1899.

Number 19.

Ursinus College Bulletin

EDITORIALS.

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THE *Ursinus College Hand-Book* for 1899-1900, has been distributed. It is a neat little book issued annually by the Young Men's Christian Association. In appearance the book is similar to that of last year. The cover is printed in the college colors. Its contents consist of announcements of the Association, items of special interest relative to the college in general, and a number of blank pages for notes. Primarily the book is issued for the new students, to whom it will be of special value. It comes from the press of Thompson Brothers, Collegeville, Pa.

\* \* \*

The dramatic entertainment held on Tuesday evening of Commencement week, under the direction of the Department of Elocution, was a decided success. Heretofore an oration was delivered on Tuesday evening. The change is a very desirable one as it gives greater variety to the exercises of the week. The unusually large audience which greeted the performers attests to the popularity of the change.

\* \* \*

THE twenty-ninth annual Commencement is now part of the history of Ursinus. All the exercises passed off successfully, and the general sentiment expressed, was that it was one of the best Commencements ever held at Ursinus. Every exercise in which the students participated evinced the thoroughness which characterizes the work of the institution. The year that has just closed has been a very successful one.

## LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

## A SUMMER MORNING.

The morning breaks and in the hallowed gleam  
Of glorious light, the lark, up-springing from her  
nest,

Breathes out in liquid melody her gladsome song,—  
Her ode of adoration to the mighty sun.—

Which all unmoved by the notes of joy  
And praise commingled, rises in his strength,  
Attended by the blushing clouds of rosy morn.  
Ascending now the azure vaulted dome of heaven,  
He smiles upon the languid landscape underneath,  
For Nature, wearied with her work of early spring,  
Seems now to rest and scarcely in the wind, her  
breath,

One leaf of maple, oak or even aspen moves  
So still the air; and even birds do cease to chirp  
And chatter in the trees as is their daily wont.  
Oppressive is the atmosphere and hard to bear  
And those who can, now seek the shelter of the  
trees;

The lazy cattle stand knee-deep in brook or stream,  
The sultry air affects the farmer's lively dog,  
And he lies panting near the barn and looks with  
eyes

Of longing toward the pump and empty pail;  
Or stretched full length he strives in vain to lose in  
sleep

The plain discomforts which he must endure, while  
flies

Torment and sting him, buzzing round his twitch-  
ing ears and nose

As if delighted with his worried snap and snarl.

I lie upon my back beneath a shady tree,  
My hands behind my head, and through the boughs  
I watch the great white clouds which float so high  
in air,

And wonder if I were a bird and so could wing my  
flight

Into those upper regions, whether I could find a spot  
Where heaven's cooling breezes blow and in the  
hazy depths

Of cloudland I could find relief and there could cool  
My body burning with the heat, and rest my eyes  
From this bright, glaring light which pitiless  
Streams from the brassy sky. Ah, no relief  
From all the heat and dust of summer's sunny day  
Can here be found until the night shall come to still  
The throbbing pulse and labored breath. Like-  
wise indeed

The ceaseless toil and heat of life's long summer day  
Will never end until the night of death shall come.

'99.

## THE OBJECT OF EDUCATION.

First Honor Graduation Thesis by Joseph Pierce Alden.

The nineteenth century has witnessed many great changes. This age of progress, invention and reform has had its influence on every activity of life. New sciences have been developed and new arts have flourished. The old systems of government have been slowly but surely supplanted and democracy has become more or less prominent in all civilized nations. With the triumph of the people in politics comes the demand for social reform,—for the abolition of class distinctions and class privileges. Progress in the stage, in society, and in industry is dependent on the stage of education of the governing and working bodies. Education in a democratic age must be democratic. Ignorance is immoral because it fosters the neglect of one's duties to self and to society. The man of to-morrow, the state of the future,—both depend on the education of the youth of to-day. The object of education, therefore, becomes for us a vital problem.

The useful has always played such an important part in life that it has blinded us somewhat to the real needs of humanity. So many men have gone to the Gradgrind school of fact that they regard that which cannot be expressed in commercial value as extravagant and wasteful. By too early specialization based upon insufficient preparation many persons have ruined their efficiency and usefulness, sacrificing general interests to what they have been pleased to call their life work. The result is that they



have built upon a crude foundation and have made hermits of themselves, living in the narrow confines of the particular knowledge which they have amassed. The world presses on and soon they drop back into mediocrity and illiteracy. The world has no need of narrow men, but rather of broad men sharpened to a point. Education is not desirable because it is useful or necessary but because it is liberal and noble, it enriches life and makes it generous.

Character has been designated as the sole end of education. The true education is not a process of hammering knowledge into the brain of youth, but a gradual development of the soul. Man is a social creature, and his character is not something peculiarly his own, but the product of heredity and environment and, if you please, a personality bestowed by the Divine. The development of character is a social phenomenon and has no meaning, in so far as the world is concerned, apart from society. According to Emerson character is the moral order seen through the medium of an individual nature. Individuality cannot be destroyed and that teaching which does not recognize and train in the forming mind the natural inclinations has failed. The civilization which has intelligence and character is sure to triumph.

The ideal of the true educator, the object of the real student, must be scholarship; not simply a great amount of knowledge, for knowledge is only a part of scholarship. The scholar is the man of broad and deep intellect, the man of culture and refinement, the true philosopher, who seeks knowledge because of the love of it, the man of action as well as of ideas. The specialist becomes a scholar when he

has attained the standard of Virchow, "general scientific and moral culture together with the mastery of one special department of study." A liberal education, therefore, is necessary to scholarship, and the modern college, recognizing this fact, is tending toward an ideal which will result in a broader intellectual life and a higher type of citizenship.

"Half our knowledge we snatch, not take." This is Pope's version of the manner in which knowledge is acquired. If this be true, it is an unnatural method and accounts for much ignorance and superficial knowledge. We must grow in knowledge as in virtue by cultivating it. Ordinarily, there are five directions in which the mind seeks development and to have liberal education one must receive training along scientific, literary, æsthetic, institutional and religious lines. Life and education are identical and not cast among the five inheritences of man is his institutional inheritance, which expresses itself as economic and sociological. Man must learn that he has duties as well as rights and that these duties are inviolable. "Efficient public service is a mark of civilization. The ideal object of education is the formation of a mind in which character and scholarship shall work together for the good and state of society."

Life expresses itself in two ways,—the spiritual and the practical. On the spiritual side man seeks to rise above material interests and reaches toward the ideal. On the practical side he must strive for the useful in education because by it he is better enabled to earn his living. These, however, need not come into conflict with one another. Indeed,

they are mutually dependent, and progress in the practical field of life is impossible without the spiritual, which, by reason, intelligence, and will, directs the energies and improves the conditions of every-day life. Let us make utility our object in education only in so far as it is necessary to our industrial independence. Let us keep before our minds the ideal of scholarship and character, that we may preserve, extend, and develop for our successors the culture and efficiency which we have received from our predecessors, that we may be good citizens, remembering that the difficulties of the state are the opportunities of education. Let us advance, then, into the "perfect man, into the measure of the fulness of the stature of the Christ," who was the greatest of teachers, the noblest of characters, and the truest of patriots.

Then, when our last summons comes, we shall be prepared to take our departure from life, content with what we have accomplished and full of hope for the future, even as to-day we as a class must break the ties which have bound us together for four years. We stand to-day at the parting of the ways. Grateful for the benefits which we have received from this institution, and mindful of the pleasant associations of students and friends, we go to take our places in the busy world. We have pursued our several courses and have profited by the faithful efforts of our instructors, whom we honor in our hearts and praise with our lips. To-day we have met and you have received our greeting; in our parting we wish you the blessing which we hope to carry with us,—a Father's guidance in the world's work, a rich reward here and hereafter.

## DEVOTION IN THE PURSUIT OF SCIENCE.

Second Honor Graduation Thesis by Harry Ursinus Leisse.

The din of strife and the pæans of victory have been heard in all lands and in all climes. The laurel wreath has often graced the brow of the faithful warrior and the intrepid soldier. The meed of the patriot is no less than the plaudits of admiring multitudes. Poets have sung and orators have sent forth mighty streams of mightier eloquence in commemoration of the deeds of national heroes, whose devotion is and shall remain unquestioned. The cessation of martial music and the halt of martial tread does not, however, betoken the end of all devotion. War is temporary, but not so the demand for increased knowledge, and the search for truth. The never ending struggle to broaden the intellectual horizon entails a concomitant devotion on the part of the scientist, devoted as he is and must be to science as such, to the welfare of the human race and to his Creator.

No ideal can be approached, much less attained, without the expenditure of effort. To the searcher for the yet hidden laws of nature, untiring industry and perseverance are indispensable. The demands apparently exorbitant, made upon the scientist must be met by a firm unwavering devotion for the subject in hand. This devotion must rise above the mere search for pleasure in order to make the position of the scientist higher than that of the amateur. There is no royal road to the empyrean of scientific knowledge. The way thither is beset with difficulties and obstacles innumerable. The so-called men of genius are those of unrelenting



toil and indefatigable industry, having their inmost souls imbued with the determination to obtain the object of their search. Such devotion overcomes all disappointments and vexations, makes the scientist and his subject one, and inspires him to greater exertions when the first fruits of his toil have been gathered.

Knowledge is power. Science is classified knowledge, adapted and prepared by master minds for assimilation by the generality of mankind. The difference between the present and the past is the difference between enlightenment and ignorance, light and darkness. The indebtedness of the world to science is incalculable. The superiority of the present day civilization over that of by-gone ages is due to scientific knowledge which saw its insipieny in the intellects of the few. Can the influence of these few be denied, nay even for the moment called into question? Where can philanthropy in its highest and broadest sense be better shown than in the example of the few endowing the multitude with the rich heritage of their discoveries? Their exertions in times without number, have been unrequited, and they have incurred the censure, scorn and ridicule of those whose amelioration was intended. Are difficulties and opposition unknown to the scientist? Was "madman" the only term used of Fulton, Morse, Field and a host of others whose fame has outlived that of their traducers, and shall live on to the end of time. Was it not devotion which sustained them in their days of adversity, their labors for the common brotherhood of man were they not altruistic?

The monument of the scientist is not a sculptured and ornamented pile of ostentatious deeds. Far superior to this is his record for devotion to the welfare of

others. Can personal or humanistic ambition be predicated of Dr. Muller, who was while giving his talents to the study of the dreaded bubonic plague and the search for a possible remedy, at last in Vienna numbered among the victims of the curse. Was he who having inoculated himself with virulent germs in order to obtain a better knowledge of a certain disease, and who paid the penalty with his earthly life, devoted or undevoted to the interests of others? By such self-sacrifices as these is science accomplishing the solidarity of the human race, and knitting together in closer connection the brotherhood of man. The poet has said, "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn." Oh, for some happier poet to portray as only a poet can the ineffable benefits which a richer, fuller knowledge confers upon those to whom it is given, by those whose purpose is not the aggrandizement of self but the elevation of others, whose devotion is directed not to the one, but to the many.

Nature is the language of God. The orderliness of nature and the immutability of her laws are unquestioned by even the most sceptical. Science strives to place man in a right relation and proper conformity to these laws and not in a position beyond or transcendent to them. The same unitary principle is both the preserver of man and the immanent supporter of the universe, the totality of whose phenomena constitutes God's continuous creation. The scientist particularly is permitted to tread holy ground and witness the immanence and the wisdom of God. The materialism and mechanism of the 18th century have been relegated to the limbo of oblivion, and supplanted by a higher, nobler and grander

philosophy, one recognizing an immanent ground for all causality, which ground is God. Truly then is science devotion breathing, not the devotion of infantile thought and credulity, but such devotion as an intelligent being must maintain toward an intelligent creator. The mind of the scientist is the fertile field of the world, where by the Master's hand are sown the precious truths, whose fruits are the possession of all mankind. Thus the devotion of the scientist becomes the devotion of his fellow men, who in time shall rise up and call him blessed. The pursuit of science demands exertion. The benevolent motives of the scientist are often misinterpreted and their author condemned. The witnesses of the works of God at times neglect to gaze beyond the sphere of material objects. Shall then the voice of wailing be heard throughout the land? Shall such

shortcomings be the occasion for the outpourings of threnodies and lamentations? No! The pessimistic utterances of a Schopenhauer are uncalled for. Trials are necessary for the perfection of the race. Better a state of agitated intelligence than one of blissful ignorance. "Better a Prometheus bound than that fire should remain in heaven." The search for truth is interminable, but each age is nearer the ideal than its predecessor. The devotion of the scientist and consequently that of the world is not on the decrease.

"Oh no! a thousand cheerful omens give  
 Hope of a happier day whose dawn is nigh  
 He who has tamed the elements, shall not live  
 The slave of his own passions; he whose eye  
 Unwinds the eternal dances of the sky  
 And in the abyss of brightness dares to span  
 The sun's broad circles, rising yet more high,  
 In God's magnificent works his will shall stand  
 And love and peace shall make their happiness  
 with man."

## COLLEGE NEWS.

### BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

The twenty-ninth annual Commencement was ushered in by the Baccalaureate sermon, which was delivered by President Spangler in Bomberger Memorial Hall, Sunday evening, June 9, 1899. Rev. Dr. J. H. Hendricks, of Trinity Reformed Church, offered prayer and Rev. S. L. Messinger, of St. Luke's Church, read the Scriptures. Dr. Spangler's theme was "The Two-fold nature of Man," and he used as a text Matt. 4: 4. "Man cannot live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." In closing he addressed the class as follows:

"The lesson to you from this Scripture is that you are bound to make the spiritual development and betterment of the race your vocation. You dare not rest satisfied with feeding yourself and feasting upon the spiritual forces in nature and in God that have been made to see, in part at the least, the real problem carries with it the responsibility of taking part in its solution.

Your training also has qualified you to hold aloft the standard of the spiritual nature of man and the spiritual conquest of the world. Wherever you go in life, keep under the body; subordinate the material world to the uses of the spiritual. Make your life and the service

you give to the world tell for the truth and power of this Scripture, 'Man does not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.'"

The singing was led by Trinity Reformed Church Choir. Rev. G. P. Fisher, of Hellam, Pa., offered the closing prayer.

### JUNIOR ORATORICAL CONTEST.

The Junior Oratorical Contest was held on Monday evening, June 12, at eight o'clock. As usual it attracted a large audience. The contestants were nine in number, chosen from the Junior Class in a preliminary contest by a committee of the Faculty. All the orations were of a high order and evinced hard and careful training. The speakers and their themes were as follows:

Mormonism, a Menace to Our Country.

EDWIN FORREST BICKEL, Collegeville, Pa.  
Adversity; Its Uses.

HOWARD EDGAR BODDER, Riegelsville, Pa.  
A Higher Efficiency of American Diplomacy.

HARRY JACKSON EHRET, Nazareth, Pa.  
The Influence of Culture.

KATIE ELIZABETH LAROS, Collegeville, Pa.  
The White Man's Burden.

GUSTAVUS EUGENE OSWALD, New Tripoli, Pa.  
Not to the Strong is the Battle.

CARL GEORGE PETRI, Philadelphia, Pa.  
The Golden Age of America.

HENRY BECK REAGLE, Mount Bethel, Pa.  
The Perpetuation of Patriotism.

RICHARD ALBERT RINKER, E. Mauch Chunk, Pa.  
The Influence of Eminent Men.

JOHN EDWARD STONE, James Creek, Pa.

The first medal, offered by F. G. Hobson, Esq., A. M., '76, was awarded to Howard Edgar Bodder; the second medal, offered by the Rev. J. W. Meminger, A. B., '84, was awarded to Gustavus Eugene Oswald. John Edward Stone received honorable mention.

The Judges were Prof. S. M. Lindsay, Ph. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, Rev. T. J. Hacker, A. M., of Allentown, and Rev. W. O. Fegely, A. M., of Trappe. The music was furnished by the Humane Band of Royersford.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors of the College met in the President's offices Tuesday at 10 A. M. Fourteen of the twenty one members were present. Prof. Theodore F. Meier was elected Director of the Department of Music, and Mr. Geo. E. Kopenhaver officer of discipline for the Academy. All the indebtedness of the College has been refunded on a plan by which it will be wiped out in a series of years without additional action or contributions on the part of any one. A deficiency of \$5,000 a year, however, remains to be raised for current expenses. With \$100,000 additional endowment the College would be self-supporting as well as unencumbered.

Mr. Frank M. Hobson retired as treasurer of the college, after serving in this office for twenty-six years. His son, F. G. Hobson, Esq., was elected as his successor.

### DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

On Tuesday evening a dramatic entertainment under the direction of the Department of Elocution, was given instead of the address before the literary societies. The innovation was a marked success.

"Julius Cæsar" was rendered in an admirable manner, the Cast having special costumes for the occasion.

The entertainment closed with a light comedy entitled "Sunset."



**ALUMNI DAY.**

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Rev. J. M. S. Isenberg, B. D., '93, presided. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President, Mrs. E. W. Lentz, Royersford; Vice-President, Rev. T. C. Strock, Blain; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Sara C. Hendricks, Collegeville; Historian, Mayne R. Longstreth, Philadelphia; Orators for next year, Rev. J. L. Murphy, North Carolina, and Miss Ella B. Price, Collegeville.

Rev. S. L. Messinger, A. M., 85, was appointed a member of the Athletic Committee. The Association voted an appropriation of \$50 to the College Library, and appointed a committee to consider the matter of a memorial to the late Professor Ruby.

The Alumni Oration was delivered at 8 P. M. by the Rev. J. Lewis Fluck, B. D., '88, of Myerstown, Pa. The subject of the oration was, "The Spirit and Needs of the Present Age." It was a scholarly production and was delivered in a masterly manner. After the oration the Alumni held a reception at Olebian Hall.

**CLASS DAY EXERCISES.**

The Class of '99 held its Class Day exercises on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock. To the general public these exercises are among the most interesting of the week. The auditorium was tastefully decorated in the class colors and a creditable program was rendered. The following is the program:

MASTER OF CEREMONIES  
MUSIC  
CLASS HISTORY  
CLASS POEM  
VOCAL SOLO  
PESSIMIST  
OPTIMIST  
MUSIC  
CLASS PROPHECY  
CORNET SOLO  
CLASS PRESENTATIONS

MUSIC

J. M. WHITTOCK  
ORCHESTRA  
W. E. GARRETT  
B. F. PAIST  
VINNIE O. MENSCH  
H. H. SHENK  
C. A. BUTZ  
ORCHESTRA  
ELINOR S. LUTES  
J. M. STICK  
H. D. JOHNSON  
G. E. KOPENHAVER  
J. N. KUGLER  
ORCHESTRA

**COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.**

The Commencement exercises proper were held in the Auditorium Thursday morning, June 15, at 9.45 o'clock. A preliminary musical program was rendered by Wolsieffer's Orchestra. The exercises opened with prayer by Rev. W. R. Laird, of West Chester, Pa. The Salutatory Oration was delivered by Harry Ursinus Leisse, Orwigsburg, Pa., whose subject was, "Devotion in the Pursuit of Science." Miss Vinnie Olevia Mensch, Pennsburg, Pa., delivered an oration on "The True Specialist." The Valedictory Oration was delivered by Joseph Pierce Alden, Philadelphia, his subject being "The Object of Education."

After the Conferring of Degrees and an address to the graduates by President Spangler, the Commencement Oration was delivered by the Rev. Charles Wood, D. D., of Philadelphia, on the subject "Beauty as a Life Ideal." Degrees were conferred as follows:

**DEGREES IN COURSE.**

A. B.—Joseph Pierce Alden, William Torrens Buchanan, Charles Allabar Butz, Walter Earl Garrett, Harry Dodamead Johnson, George Elmer Kopenhaver, Harvey Grant Kopenhaver, Jay Newton Kug-

ler, James Calvin Landis, Harry Ursinus Leisse, Elinor Seney Lutes, Vinnie Olevia Mensch, George Kurtz Oberholtzer, Benjamin Franklin Paist, Hiram Herr Shenk, Jacob Monroe Stick, Charles Austin Waltman, John Melville Whittock, William Oscar Xander.

A. M.—Ralph Linwood Johnson, A. B.

#### HONORARY DEGREES.

A. M.—Dr. James Thorington, of the Philadelphia Polyclinic; The Rev. John O. Lindaman, Perkasio, Pa.

D. D.—Rev. Philip Vollmer, Ph. D., pastor of St. Paul's German Reformed Church, Philadelphia; Rev. Charles H. Coon, A. M., pastor of Trinity Reformed Church, Philadelphia; Rev. J. G. Bickerton, pastor of Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia.

LL. D.—William Hardcastle Browne, Esq., Philadelphia.

#### THE AWARD OF PRIZES.

The President announced the following prizes: Medical Scholarship Prize in Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, James Calvin Landis, of the Senior Class. Junior Oratorical Prizes, Howard E. Bodder, G. E. Oswald and John E. Stone; Sophomore Composition Prize, John Alexander; Ursinus Academy Admission Prize, Marion Gertrude Spangler; Danville High School Scholarship Prize, Elizabeth C. Miles; Duttera Prize in Church History, A. N. Stubblebine and A. C. Thompson.

#### PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

In the evening the President gave his home to the graduates and their friends. A large number were present and enjoyed the evening. Refreshments were served.

#### PERSONALS.

##### HEIDELBERG'S NEW CHANCELLOR.

The BULLETIN learns with pleasure of the election of Rev. John H. Bomberger, D. D., as Chancellor of Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Ohio.

"Dr. Bomberger was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 16, 1858, the youngest child of Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., by his first marriage. He took a full classical course in Ursinus and graduated from the Ursinus Theological Seminary in 1879. For one year he acted as tutor in Greek and other branches, accepting a call to the pastorate at Columbiana, O., in 1880, where, three years later, he married Miss Pauline Icenhour. In 1884, he resigned this charge to spend the year in post-graduate study in Florida, accepting a second call to Columbiana in the spring of 1886. At the meeting of the Ohio Synod, in October, 1896, Dr. Bomberger was elected to the chair of Practical Theology in Heidelberg Theological Seminary, which position he now holds. The great blessing which has attended his ministry is well known to the whole Church. He has been especially identified with the young people's work, having organized, November 19, 1882, the first Christian Endeavor Society in the Reformed Church. He also planned and carried through to success the Christian Endeavor Japan Missionary Fund. He is the author of 'Christian Endeavor Plans and Principles,' as well as some other small volumes. He was twice elected to the Presidency of the Ohio Endeavor Union and served with great acceptance. The Board of Regents is to be congratulated upon their choice of the chancellor for Heidelberg, and we believe that the whole Church will rejoice in the announcement of their action."—*Christian World*.

#### MARRIED.

James L. Lake, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Physics and Astronomy, was married to Miss Lula Austin, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. John Caldwell, at Russellville, Kentucky, Wednesday evening, June 28, 1899. The BULLETIN extends congratulations.

## ATHLETICS.

## FIELD DAY SPORTS.

The annual Field Day Sports were held on Tuesday afternoon of Commencement Week, June 13. They were largely attended. An interesting feature was the aquatic sports on the Perkiomen. The Academy led in the number of points gained. The best individual record was made by Bell, S.

The officials were: Referee, Knoll, 1901; linesman, Rice, 1901; clerk of course, Kochenderfer, 1901; starter, Snyder, A.; time keepers, Klase, A., and Spangler, '97.

Following were the events:

100-yards dash.—Bell, first; Casselberry, second. Time, 11 seconds. Prize, medal.

120-yard hurdle.—Bell, first; Snyder, second; Casselberry, third. Time, 20 3-5 seconds. Prize, medal.

Pole vault.—Snyder, first; Roth, second. Height, 7 feet, 2 inches. Prize, medal.

Running high jump.—Casselberry, first; Roth, second. Height, 4 feet, 10 inches. Prize, medal.

Running broad jump.—Bell, first; Roth, second; Snyder, third. Distance, 19 feet, 4 1/2 inches. Prize, medal.

Standing broad jump.—Bell, first; Lerch, second; Casselberry, third. Distance, 9 feet, 10 inches.

Hammer throw.—Lerch, first; Roth, second; Houck, third. Distance, 78 feet, 7 1/2 inches. Prize, medal.

Shot put.—Lerch first; Roth, second; Casselberry, third. Distance, 30 feet, 10 inches. Prize, medal.

Baseball throw.—Kochenderfer, first; Roth, second; Rice, third. Distance, 306 feet, 4 inches.

Slow bicycle race.—Swoboda, first; Schweyer, second; 55 seconds.

Swimming contest;—100 yards.—Fisher, first; Ohl, Second. Time, 1 minute, 18 2-5 seconds. Prize, medal.

Diving.—Snyder, first; Kern, second.

Boat race, 440 yards.—Fisher, first; Snyder, second, Time, 2 minutes, 21 seconds.

Tub race, 100 yards—Kern first; Ohl, second.

The annual game between the college and alumni nines was called in the second inning on account of rain.

The result by points follows:

ACADEMY.	
Roth	18
Snyder	17
Swoboda	5
Schweyer	3
	43

SPECIALS.	
Bell	30
Lerch	13
	33

1902.	
Fischer	10
Kern	8
	18

1901.	
Ohl	6
Kochenderfer	5
Rice	1
Houck	1
	13

1900.	
Casselberry	11

## RECORD OF GAMES.

April 5, Ursinus vs. Yale Law School,	9- 18
April 8, Ursinus vs. Lehigh University,	2- 8
April 12, Ursinus vs. Lafayette,	3- 11
April 15, Ursinus vs. Hill School,	17- 1
May 3, Ursinus vs. Albright College,	8- 10
May 6, Ursinus vs. Deaf and Dumb,	30- 5
May 13, Ursinus vs. U. of P. Freshmen,	33- 2
May 20, Ursinus vs. Carlisle Indians,	18- 8
May 20, Ursinus vs. Norristown (Prof'nals),	3- 17
May 27, Ursinus vs. P. R. R. Y. M. C. A.,	9- 11
June 3, Ursinus vs. Rutgers,	14- 10
June 7, Ursinus vs. Pa. Military College,	26- 11

Games won, 6. Lost, 6.

## SECOND TEAM GAMES.

April 22, Ursinus 2d vs. Norristown H. S.,	17- 25
May 10, Ursinus 2d vs. Eastburn Academy,	26- 12
May 17, Ursinus 2d vs. Haverford Freshmen,	4- 3
May 20, Ursinus 2d vs. Perkiomen Seminary,	9- 15
May 24, Ursinus 2d vs. Norristown H. S.,	12- 28
May 27, Ursinus 2d vs. Friends' Select,	19- 13
May 31, Ursinus 2d vs. Brown Prep.,	10- 18
June 6, Ursinus 2d vs. Penn Charter 2d,	19- 6
June 10, Ursinus 2d vs. Perkiomen Seminary,	6- 13

Games won, 4; Lost, 5.

172-112

122-133